

OXFORD

Democrat.

NO. 11; VOLUME 9, NEW SERIES:

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1849.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

C. W. Cliftell,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

n. advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms—

the proprietor not being accountable for any error

beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

A sensible deduction will be made for any errors

in advance.

Payment for all advertisements is held to be

due from the date of the first insertion.

C. W. PALMER, No. 8 Congress street, (over

the daily Advertiser Office) Boston, is our Agent for

the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and

Baltimore.

Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

The wall of the breeze.

There's a wall upon the breeze,
A sad and mournful sound,
Thrilling among the forest trees,
That wildly sweep around;
It strikes upon the startled ear,
Like moanings from the slain;
Breathes o'er the withering tale of fear,
Then stirs the cold sleepers again!

I come from where bright waters flow,

Beneath the wild wood shade;

To tell, in accents faint and low,

The wreck which death has made;

My path hath been by now-made graves;

With rude stones mantled high;

Nought save the rustling pine-tree waves,

Where death's cold sleepers lie!

They passed in silence, one by one,

That quiet household band,

As from our vision sinks the sun,

To greet a fairer land.

Bende an ever murmuring stream,

Where child and sire are laid.

I come from o'er the glittering seas—

With dewy fragrance fraught;

From hills, with sweet murmuring trees,

A witching tone I caught;

From flowers bathed in liquid gem,

I brought a fragrant breath,

Yet my sweet voice was unto them

The hidden plague of death.

They all are gone! The frost gone by,

The night-bird sings his strain,

The vapor hymn is loud and high

Upon my ear again;

Yet come not with such melting power,

Glad sounds from land or sea,

As that low wail, at twilight hour,

Upon the breeze, to me.

IRIS IN GENEVIEVE.

CREDULITY.—A love for the Marvellous is

an innate principle of the human mind—the rude

and refined in all ages have been its willing

victims. Mankind have a strange fancy for til-

dulging a preference over the real—the myste-

rious, to the matter of fact. A certain degree

of credulity is indispensable to prevent univer-

sal skepticism—for what may have been repre-

iated at one time as an error, may since have

become an ascertained truth; how many such

instances have occurred in medical science?—

Even in the matter of patent medicines, although

in the majority of cases they have done little

good or harm, yet society is beginning to believe

that quackery may be found within, as well as

without the orthodox circle of the faculty. Men

do not ascribe an epileptic fit to witchcraft, or

appeal to the stars as their horoscope of fate

and fortune. The world has grown ashamed of

the rude playthings of its early days. Roger

Bacon and Dr. Dee would cut a sorry figure as

alchemists and astrologers, in our day; and yet

we do not exhibit a like proclivity in things

scarcely less apocryphal? All admit the man-

tor insists are overwhelming. Mr Calhoun at-

tempts to escape it by saying that Missouri, at

the preceding session, had presented the facts

of her admission for consideration as a mem-

ber of the Union. She had

formed a constitution and government, in ac-

cordance with an act of congress. Her admis-

sion was refused on the ground that her consti-

tution admitted slavery; and she was reman-

ded back to have the objectionable provision ex-

punged. She refused to comply with the re-

quest, and at the next session again knocked

at the door of congress for admission, with her

constitution as it originally stood. Mr Calhoun

says that Missouri was then a state—that if re-

fused admission to the Union she would still have

been a state, independent of the Union and the

probable centre of a new confederacy. None

were willing to contribute to such a result, and

to avoid it the northern members opposed to her

admission, were forced to propose a compromise,

which the south accepted.

Mr Benton says that every part of this state-

ment is erroneous, and to such a degree as to de-

stroy all reliance upon Mr Calhoun's memory.—

He says that during the compromise session he

and Mr Lowndes resided together, and that at

the preceding session Missouri presented her

constitution, made under the act of congress, and

reciprocity of trust that interlocks all orders

applied for admission into the Union. Now

this is an error. The constitution of Misso-

uri is the cementing influence of mutual confi-

dence and faith, as essentially as

followed, and did not precede the compromise

act. That act was passed March 1st, 1820, the

constitution framed under it was signed July

19th, of the same year, and was presented to

Calhoun's proviso was a manly blow to kill slave-

ry, where it then existed, by law, and where

it is reason's province to receive or

congress in that year having met on the second,

would now exist in point of fact, if that blow had

not been struck. The proviso of Mr Calhoun

caught sight of the "Great First Cause,"

the events in point of fact. The constitution of Mis-

souri was made after the compromise, and pur-

chased the small amount of positive evidence, as to

which was made after the compromise, and pur-

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 17, 1849.

Oxford County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations comprising Oxford Senatorial District, assembled to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Hotel de l'Europe in Paris, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of July, A.M., at ten o'clock A.M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and County Officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

All the Towns and Plantations which then fifty Democratic voters are in the County, will send one Delegates each; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and under three hundred, four; over four hundred, five Delegates each.

For order of the County Committee.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN HUBBARD,
OF HALLOWELL.

UNION AND TOLERATION.

We like the tone of the annexed article from the Baltimore Republican. It breathes the right spirit, and inculcates toleration of opinion upon collateral questions, especially upon the question of slavery, which is not, never can be, and never ought to be, made the test, one way or the other, of political orthodoxy. It is rather a question upon which different sections of the Union, and of different portions of the National Democratic party are expected to differ, and ought therefore to "agree to disagree." If such were the character of the language held throughout the South towards the North, the obstacles to an early re-union of the great democratic party of the Union would be speedily removed—and no detriment to the permanent interests of either section would be sustained thereby.

From the Baltimore Republican.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

This Democracy of the north and west must come together, and those erring democratic sons of the south who followed the *ignis fatuus* of Taylorism must return at once to their first love. What if our quarrels at the north have been fierce and bitter, and what if Cassin and Van Buren men did seem ready "to eat each other up?" Does that make the whigs as bad as we?—mean Clay men and Taylor men before the Philadelphia nomination, and immediately overlooking that event, and see how soon they settle their differences and closed their ranks again. Look further back and see how soon Daniel Webster, after running against the whig party, under Mr. Tyler, to an equal extent with Mr. Van Buren against the democratic party, was received into full political fellowship with his party again.

We must profit by these examples of the whigs. We must be tolerant toward each other. We must forgive great political offenses, or our ardent and skillful adversaries will place us in the minority.

If the democracy of Vermont can unite, why can't there be at once a similar union in New York, Massachusetts, and every where else? We see no particular and essential difference in the political creed of the two sections of our party, for they each preach opposition to "slavery in the abstract," and profess to be against erecting slave states in New Mexico and California. Why then do they continue to quarrel? Does a man at the north or the south either cease to be a democrat, if he says slavery shall not be legalized in California, if he can help it?—or if he even goes further and says, "he would like to see an end of slavery everywhere?" Certainly not. However obnoxious these views may be to us of the south, we must confess that they do not make a man any the less a democrat, although we are for sustaining the institutions of the south, as guaranteed to us by the constitution, *at any hazard*. Yet we must not do injustice to our friends in other places who hold other and different doctrines. This is a question upon which the democrats of the two sections must agree to differ, and as to our northern and western friends who have heretofore sacrificed something of their noblest champions in their advocacy and support of southern institutions and southern rights, it becomes us now to leave them to take care of themselves in their own way, and trust for friends a circumstance may die late.

The democratic party was formerly largely in the majority in the northern states, and they also held almost undisputed control of the great state of Ohio. How did they fall into a minority, become divided into two parties? It was sustaining southern sentiments on the floor of Congress, and preaching them at home, for which kind services a large party in the south rewarded them with the bite of the adder and the sting of the serpent. This same party professes now to be terribly shocked at the anti-slavery resolutions passed by the democratic convention of Vermont, and have the impudence to say that our friends there "have all turned abolitionists!" With what grace does this charge come from a party who nominated and voted for that through abolitionist, *Millard Fillmore*, even in the south? We see no valid reason why a man can't be an abolitionist and a democrat, if he can't be a democrat and a whig at the same time. And we know of anything in the greed of the democratic party which finds a more logical basis for individual views upon this subject than the south, provided he seeks to do no violence or injustice to the southern section of the Union. The whigs know that most of the moderate and reasonable abolitionists were original members of the democratic party, and that they only obtained their votes at the north and west by railing against the south and southern men. They now begin to fear that these abolitionists are about to rejoin their old political friends, and hence their mingled lamentations

and curses. Well, all we have to say is to encourage our friends at the north and west to bring together, in one common political brotherhood, every democrat, no matter what the whigs may call him. **THEY MUST UNITE.** **THE MINORITY MUST Yield TO THE MAJORITY!** Our party to be victorious must not be sectional, but national one. If we agree upon all the cardinal doctrines of our political faith, it matters not what may be the peculiar views of each section upon the subject of slavery. **THE PARTY CAN, AND WE OUGHT TO, HARMONIZE!**

DRAWING AN INFERENCE.—Some of the federal papers in this State, says the *Augusta Age*, represent Dr. Hubbard, the democratic candidate for Governor, as opposed to the free territory doctrine. They do not, however, positively assert such to be the fact—not at all—but they endeavor to create such a belief, from more unanswerable grounds of inference. The process is a singularly unique one. It is something after dishonorable. They assert, and assert truly, that in 1848, while a member of the State Senate, Dr. H. as Chairman of a Committee to which were referred sundry petitions urging the passage of a law forbidding the employment of the civil arms of the State, and of the jails in the several counties, in aid of the arrest and detention of fugitive slaves, made a report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners, in which the obligation of the State to all in giving effect to the clause of the Federal Constitution relating to the surrender of fugitive slaves, was argued and insisted upon. And then, (by a sort of logic unknown to the schools, except it be to the school of *toleration*) they infer, from the fact just stated, the further fact, that he is opposed to the freedom of territories! What the *fugitive slave question* can possibly have to do with the question of the freedom of the territories—or the Union would be speedily removed—and no detriment to the permanent interests of either section would be sustained thereby.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The *Baltimore Gazette*, an agricultural paper, which were referred sundry petitions urging the passage of a law forbidding the employment of the civil arms of the State, and of the jails in the several counties, in aid of the arrest and detention of fugitive slaves, made a report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners, in which the obligation of the State to all in giving effect to the clause of the Federal Constitution relating to the surrender of fugitive slaves, was argued and insisted upon. And then, (by a sort of logic unknown to the schools, except it be to the school of *toleration*) they infer, from the fact just stated, the further fact, that he is opposed to the freedom of territories! What the *fugitive slave question* can possibly have to do with the question of the freedom of the territories—or the Union would be speedily removed—and no detriment to the permanent interests of either section would be sustained thereby.

From the Baltimore Republican.

YORK COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democracy of York County held their convention on the 11th of July, at Alfred. Simon Bullock, of Limington, was chosen President, and A. A. Hansom and Thomas J. Hobbs, Secretaries.

James Goodwin, of Eliot, was nominated for County Commissioner.—A. A. Hansom, (editor of the *Saco Democrat*) Treasurer.—Daniel Dum, Sheldon Hobbs and Joseph Hobbs, Senators.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we heartily coincide with the acts and doings of the late Democratic State Convention, held at Portland on the 28th ult., and that we cheerfully respond to the principles and sentiments uttered and published by said convention.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty, ability, and patriotism of the Hon. John H. Hubbard, of Hallowell, the present Democratic nominee for Governor of this State, and that he will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and qualifications of James Goodwin, of Eliot, A. A. Hansom, of Saco, Daniel Dum, of Newfield, Sheldon Hobbs, of North Berwick, and Joseph Hobbs, of Kennebunk, to discharge in a faithful and acceptable manner the duties of the several responsible offices for which they have this day been nominated, and that we will use all fair and honorable means within our power to secure their election.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the Union, though defeated, is not conquered; that more than ever we now entertain full confidence in the purity, justice, and success of its principles, as faithfully carried out in the measures of the administration of the lamented James K. Polk, and that we now unanimously pledge ourselves to the firm support and prosecution of these same principles in future.

Resolved, That we deeply regret and sincerely lament the unexpected and sudden decease of the late James K. Polk, ex-President of the United States—a man of upright character and unblemished reputation—a man in whom the Democratic party repaid bad and unbroken confidence—and one whose purity, goodness, and integrity commanded the undivided respect of all.

We are well aware that the *newspaper* papers, including a good deal of *yellow journalism*, in dependence of party; that Gen. Taylor would make no distinction between Whigs and Democrats in his appointments to office, &c.; but we, the people, have heretofore sacrificed something of their noblest champions in their advocacy and support of southern institutions and southern rights, it becomes us now to leave them to take care of themselves in their own way, and trust for friends a circumstance may die late.

A WHIG EMANCIPATION OF TAYLOR'S PUPILS.—The *Mass. Advertiser*, one of the most zealous Taylor papers in the country, plainly avows that Gen. Taylor's "no party" pledges were *foolish*, intended to them the people. Here are the *Advertiser's* words:

"We are well aware that the *newspaper* papers, including a good deal of *yellow journalism*, in dependence of party; that Gen. Taylor would make no distinction between Whigs and Democrats in his appointments to office, &c.; but we, the people, have heretofore sacrificed something of their noblest champions in their advocacy and support of southern institutions and southern rights, it becomes us now to leave them to take care of themselves in their own way, and trust for friends a circumstance may die late."

The great ablest of our master is that Gen. Taylor himself indulged in this "electioneering cant" till no deeply as any of the "no-party" papers.—*New York Globe*.

Taylor:—A curious fact says the *Advertiser* of Thursday, is mentioned to us in a letter from a United States Bank, an institution always disengaged in the name of the Pope His Holiness.

Resolved, That the pledges of General Tay-

lor, so little respected by the American soldiers, in their various declarations, stating that reciprocity, integrity, and fidelity should be required of every man who would hold an office under his administration, and that nothing but the want of such qualifications should be sufficient cause for removal of persons then holding office, together with the total disregard of such pledges—and the unqualified presumption and denial from office of persons well qualified to discharge the duties of the same, gives him an unqualified title of membership in the *K. K. party*. That his conduct the *now* has been in perfect keeping with the principles and practices of that party—and that we declare for ourselves, and recommend to our friends, in private, to consider and treat him as such.

LEAD FOUND AT BUCKSPORT.—We have been allowed to examine a specimen of lead found at Bucksport, in the vicinity of the very

same paper estimates the number of men now on their way to California, by this route,

and that we declare for ourselves, and recom-

mend to our friends, in private, to consider and treat him as such.

It was reported that Henry Clay was

dangerously ill. He is said now to be rapidly

recovering, and to be entirely out of danger.

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received via New Or-
as, from Charges, being
mail;—
SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.
I have been made here.—
Alas, so a few months
realizing a profit of
this, however, I antic-
shipped hence to the
back again to the

great excitement in
associates, of New
new city, the "New
placed at the junction
Capim River, and a
contract has been made
doers above and below
agreed to purchase
here.

Arrived here with
coal's line, one of them
days from Charles
has just arrived from
the great trouble
they may anticipate. Men
in enough.

completely failing in price,
and ready made
find a good sale, materials afford a good pro-

—Samuel Cowan, of
the hunting scene on
the 2d, was killed by a
Vitam, of the Park,
excursion with some
being an object in the
to be a mouse emer-
laid - raised his
supposed mouse pro-
rill was loaded with
cured the left breast, and
He expired in about
had previously die-
without effect, and
for not firing quick
spontaneously.

TANT DEAN.—A
publican member of
the church, of Mrs. Louisa
on the Quedge, w-

in 1825, her age was
accounts made be-
she had seven
son; her youngest son
she; and a number of
living in Florida
while, but returned
she could threat a
most point. Her
remained till her death
of the Baptist Church
years.

R. B. JENNINGS,
Surgeon Dentist,
WORLD respectfully inform the citizens of Buck-
field and vicinity, that he has opened an office
West Street, 12th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann, wife
of George Crockett, Jr., at the Post Office, in Buck-
field. Visits will be happy to wait upon
him, to whom may require services.

He expired in about
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N. G. RAYBURN & CO. etc.

State of Maine.

NOTICE.—At a Court of County Commissioners
held at Oxford on the 2d instant of July A. D. 1849, by adjournment from the second
Tuesday in May, A. D. 1849.

The undersigned Petitioner, being characterized
by the fact that the Petitioners are his
wife and that she is a widow, and that he
is a master mason, doth hereby declare that
a man grows up
as a legal voter and
a formal oath of al-
legiance, instead of

I says the bill to
was rejected by six
voting passed the house
"some whigs voted
as a master mason, doth
a man grows up
as a legal voter and
a formal oath of al-
legiance, instead of

of telegraph between
two, and two lines be-
Washington and in a
lines between New
followed by the
Philadelphia to Boston.

was stated recently
in the
United States, or
from the date
of September last
at institution.—The

4th party of eng-
pling with India
cartridges for canon
which they were
and three others
were four hundred

on the 4th part
one a pyrami-
other militiamen
a single foot Pound
Engines. Who
said by fair hands?

Winthrop on the
the Railroad, and to
Kennebec Road.

Wild Cherry.
America, Wild Chery
very important with
this fact, but no
general popularity
has to be expected
strongly distinguished
are in the fall of
of Wild Cherry bark
in spring and
the most singular
in the fall of
the most singular
of several
stems, which
with a single ex-
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ALGERON S. HOWE.

Guardian's Sale.

A NEW SAW, SHINGLES, and LATH MILL,

FOR SALE, very favorable terms. Saw and lath
mill in three places in said town of
Waterford, to be sold by Mr. Wm. L. GOODNOW,
Waterford, Vt., April 29, 1849.

Every call at the Office promptly attended to,
and the services of citizens and shippers greatly
appreciated.

WM. L. GOODNOW,
Dept. 11.

MILL for Sale.

DURSTANT to License from the Peconic Com-
pany, within and for the County of Suffolk,
will be sold at public Auction, at 10 o'clock
A. M., on Wednesday, April 29, 1849, at the
Court House of Suffolk County, known as the
"Court House" of Patchogue.

ERIC STEARNS.

For tides, April 29, 1849, was for the Peconic Com-
pany, within and for the County of Suffolk,
will be sold at public Auction, at 10 o'clock
A. M., on Wednesday, April 29, 1849, at the
Court House of Suffolk County, known as the
"Court House" of Patchogue.

JOSEPH STEARNS, Jonathan

June 29, 1849, Dept. 11.

Success of the Hungarian Balcony—the Great Eng-
lish Remedy for diseases of the Liver, the Balsam.

First Balsam Balsam, Esq., Boston, Mass., April 18,
1846. I have now the Agency of that famous
medicine the Hungarian Balsam, about two years,
which has been used in that period, nearly twelve years,
and still continues to be employed in the same
quantity. This is the best English Balsam in
Paris, and a few months ago I sent several hundred
ounces to Machias, Export, &c. The success of this Bal-
sam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary disease, is
well known. Hundreds, I am sure, have
been saved from a painful disease by this medicine
—irritants support it, and the heart is soon restored
to comparative health—and the lungs are
made comfortable by its use—cases of children, aged with severe and obsti-
nate coughs, are employed with great success—
several instances of such cases are under my
own personal knowledge. Indeed this is a grand
medicine. Its reputation is established here, and
the sale is constantly increasing.

DAVID RAYNER,
D. F. BRADLEY, 159 Washington st., sole Agent
for the United States and British Provinces.
Panoply respecting this great English Balsam
may be had gratis of Dr. J. H. Harmon, the only agent
in Paris.

July 17, 1849. TWW—opd/PB

Sheriff's Sale.

OXBORO, SS:
TAKEN on Execution, the same having been pre-
viously attached on the original Writ, and will
be sold at public Auction on Monday, the twenty-
eighth day of August next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon
in the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of
June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-
hundred and forty-nine.

CYRUS COLE, Executor of the last Will
and Testament of WILLIAM COLE, late of Bur-
field in said County deceased, having presented his
third account of his administration of the estate of
the said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice

to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this

Order to be published three weeks successively in

the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they

may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris,
at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause

why they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

PROBATE NOTICES.

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